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Points: 256.00 Rank: 127846



Dashboard > Algorithms > Strings > Super Reduced String

Badge Progress (Details)

Super Reduced String **■**



Problem

Submissions

Leaderboard

Discussions

Editorial

Steve has a string, **s**, consisting of **n** lowercase English alphabetic letters. In one operation, he can delete any pair of adjacent letters with same value. For example, string " aabcc " would become either " aab " or " bcc " after 1 operation.

Steve wants to reduce s as much as possible. To do this, he will repeat the above operation as many times as it can be performed. Help Steve out by finding and printing s's non-reducible form!

Note: If the final string is empty, print Empty String .

Input Format

A single string, 8.

Constraints

• $1 \le n \le 100$

Output Format

If the final string is empty, print Empty String; otherwise, print the final non-reducible string.

Sample Input 0

aaabccddd

Sample Output 0

abd

Sample Case 0

Steve can perform the following sequence of operations to get the final string:

- 1. $aaabccddd \rightarrow abccddd$
- 2. abccddd → abddd
- 3. $abddd \rightarrow abd$

Thus, we print abd.

Sample Input 1

baab

Sample Output 1

Empty String

Explanation 1

Steve can perform the following sequence of operations to get the final string:

```
1. baab \rightarrow bb
```

```
2. bb \rightarrow Empty String
```

Thus, we print Empty String.

Sample Input 2

aa

Sample Output 2

Empty String

Explanation 2

Steve can perform the following sequence of operations to get the final string:

```
1. aa \rightarrow Empty String
```

Thus, we print Empty String.

f in

Submissions: 35340

Max Score: 10

Difficulty: Easy

Rate This Challenge:
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```
Current Buffer (saved locally, editable) & •
                                                                                    C#
 1 using System;
 2 using System.Collections.Generic;
 3 using System.IO;
 4 ▼ class Solution {
 5 🔻
        static void Main(String[] args) {
 6
            string s = Console.ReadLine();
 7
            int i = 0;
 8
9
            while (i < s.Length-1)
10 🔻
11
                if (s[i] == s[i+1])
12 🔻
                    string s0 = i-1 \ge 0 ? s.Substring(0, i) : "";
13
                    string s1 = i+2 < s.Length ? s.Substring(i+2, (s.Length - i-2)) : "";
14
                    s = s0 + s1;
15
16
                     i = 0;
                }
17
                else
18
19
                     i++;
20
21
            s = String.IsNullOrEmpty(s)? "Empty String" : s;
22
            Console.WriteLine($"{s}");
23
        }
24
   }
                                                                                                        Line: 10 Col: 10
```

Congrats, you solved this challenge!

- ✓ Test Case #0
- ✓ Test Case #3
- ✓ Test Case #6
- Test Case #9
- ✓ Test Case #12
- ✓ Test Case #15

- ✓ Test Case #1
- ✓ Test Case #4
- Test Case #7
- Test Case #10
- ✓ Test Case #13

- ✓ Test Case #2
- ✓ Test Case #5
- ✓ Test Case #8
- ✓ Test Case #11
- ✓ Test Case #14

Next Challenge

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